The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2082. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in this city yesterday. One hundred and sixty-six delegates were in attendance. The Rev. M. E. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, was elected Moderator. A communication was received from the Presbytery of Harmony, Miss., recommending its withdrawal on account of the Slavery question. After the transaction of the usual business the meeting adjourned.

Execution of Murderers.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 21.

THOMAS DENNIS SULLIVAN was executed in the jail in this city for the murder of JOHN [illegible]. Previous to his execution he made a speech declaring his innocence, and asserting that he was a free believer in the Roman Catholic faith. He was attended by the clergymen of the parishes, and throughout the whole scene he conducted himself in a firm and unflinching manner.

MARYSVILLE, Friday, May 21.

WM. WILLIAMS was executed this morning for the murder of his friend, [illegible], in May last.

The Reputation of Gen. Rusk.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 21.

The Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies have passed the friends of Gen. RUSK the free use of their roads one week, properly arranged, in bringing an invitation to Philadelphia.

Losses from Hurricane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 21.

The steamer Columbia has arrived from New-York, (19th) and Havana, (15th inst.). Spanish were full. Much indignation continued to be felt in consequence of the seizures of the British cruisers.

Death of Andrew P. Tillman.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, May 21.

ANDREW P. TILLMAN, one of the pioneers in the improvement of Western New-York, and long and widely known as a prominent business man, died this morning, in the 72d year of his age.

The Notorious Townsend at Liberty.

MERIDIANVILLE, C. W., Friday, May 21.

The notorious EDWARD alias McHENRY, was tried before the Magistrates to-day, for robbery, and discharged on $100 bail. He is now at liberty.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived from Boston at 4 o'clock, and sailed for Liverpool at 6 P. M., yesterday. Wind east, with rain.

The Weather South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

At every point on the Southern line and its branches the weather was clear and pleasant at 7 o'clock this morning.

Congressional Nomination in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, May 21.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have unanimously recommended the nomination of JOHN B. GRAME.

Wheat for the New-York Market.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 21.

The Augusta Mills commenced grinding Wheat to-day for the New-York market.

OUTRAGES IN THE GULF.

Preparations at the Navy Yard—The Wabash Ready for Sea.

Since the order from the Secretary of the Navy was received, changing the destination of the Wabash from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Mexico, extraordinary activity has been manifested at the Navy Yard, in preparations to have that frigate in readiness to depart at an hour's notice. She will probably receive sailing orders in ten days. Her stores were put on board Thursday.

The frigates Sabine and Savannah are also being got ready for active service as fast as possible.

CASE OF THE BARK BROTHERS.

Capt. CHASE, of the bark *Brothers*, gives, in the following letter, the particulars of his being overhauled by the British steamer *Vixen*, on the 5th inst.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bark *Brothers*, under my command, sailed from Cienfuegos 28th April, bound to New-York. When 7 days out, being then 40 miles to the eastward of Havana, was spoken by British steam-cruiser *Vixen*, wishing to know our port of departure, port of destination, and description of cargo, which information was furnished them, and we proceeded on our voyage to New-York.

The steamer hailed in a very commanding manner, and we were in doubt at first whether to answer in the same strain or be impertinent, and reply that we had a cargo of niggers.

We were not ordered to heave to, which request we should not have heeded if we had been.

I give you this information that you may make use of it if desirable. It is an outrage that English cruisers should be permitted to board American vessels in lawful trade. Yours respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER CHASE.

News from Rio Janeiro.

MR. MEADE'S PROPOSITION FOR A CLOSER ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES—ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION, ETC.

We have Rio de Janeiro papers to April 13. There is no political news. The papers were discussing Mr. MEADE's propositions to the Emperor; and while some of them look upon the projected closer alliance with the United States favorably others violently oppose it. His Majesty's Government had taken no steps towards carrying out Mr. MEADE's ideas.

A proposition under consideration of the Government to encourage emigration from Europe by granting bounty and lands to emigrants, was widely discussed and favorably regarded. Considerable jealousy of the United States was expressed by the press because it was so difficult to turn the great tide of emigration from North to South America.

There is no mention in the papers of the yellow fever.

COMMERCIAL.

RIO JANEIRO, April 12.—Sales of COFFEE 1,600 bags. The sales from the 17th to the 31st of March amounted to 10,000 bags, of which 12,000 were taken for the United States; 2,100 for the Channel or North of Europe, and 4,000 for the Mediterranean. From the 1st to the 12th of April inclusive, the sales were 100,000 bags; of which 84,000 were taken for the United States; 17,500 for the Channel or North of Europe, and 7,500 for the Mediterranean. Consequently, since the sailing of the last packet, the sales have amounted to 127,550 bags. We quote lots for the United States 4150@4160; for the Channel, 3[illegible]@4400; for the North of Europe, 4150@4170; for the Mediterranean, 4[illegible]@4[illegible]. The stock offered is reduced to 35,000@40,000 bags, and good qualities are very scarce.

FREIGHTS to the United States: Northern ports, 40c., and 5 ⅌ cent.; Southern ports, 45c.@55c., and 5 ⅌ cent.

IMPORTS P. C.—Flour, Baltimore, stock 20,000; price 16|000; Philadelphia, 17|000; New-Orleans, 19|000; Tar, American, 9|000; Cheaty Tobacco, 920; Composition Candles, old, and in demand; Sperm, 11|200; Lumber, 1½ inch, 75; Pitch Pine, American, 4|000@5|000; Hams, American, 22|400.

EXPORTS, P. C.—Coffee, washed, 8|000@8|200; Superior, 4|000@4|000; Firsts, 4|000@4|700; Short ordinary, 4|100@4|200; Second good, 3|000@4|000; Second ordinary, 2|000@4|000; Mixed lots, 2|500@2|800; Rosewood, First quality, 3|000@3|000; Second quality, 1|500@2|000; Tapioca, 11|000@11|200.

The News from Utah.

From the Washington Union.

We have St. Louis papers up to the 18th inst. detailing all the news from Utah to the latest dates. Great anxiety is naturally felt to learn the exact nature of the actual state of things having relation to the settlement of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States. It seems certain that Gov. CUMMING had taken his departure with Col. KANE for Salt Lake City; but we are without any reliable information in regard to the effect of his mission upon the Mormon people. It is evident Col. KANE has made a strong exertion to effect a pacification, but whether he will be successful or not remains to be told. One consideration, which may not have been brought into the discussion, strikes us as indicate now, or at an early day, a peaceful solution of the problem. It is certain, for instance, that the authority of the United States will ultimately prevail; and if this end is attained through the action of the Army, the Mormon settlement will be completely broken up. We are quite sure that after [illegible] that people will be [illegible] to the United States [illegible] the United States [illegible] they should fall to the [illegible] in relation to the United States [illegible] in the United States [illegible] in the United States [illegible] in

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] and readable volume that has been published during the present year is TRELAWNY'S *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron*, which has just been presented to American readers by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. As a small volume, and very few readers will lay it down without wishing it were twice as large. One of the most remarkable points about it is that the author should have kept it so long before publishing it, for the public would have seized upon it with as much eagerness twenty or thirty years ago as now. BYRON is not so much the fashion as he was then, and the Satanic school of poetry being then dead and decadence, but the hold of the noble poet's genius has been not shaken by the lapse of thirty years, nor impaired by the fame of the new brood of *Britons*. Every new fact in relation to the author of "Childe Harold" excites as much interest as it would ever have done; and Mr. TRELAWNY has a good many new facts to tell which will undergo very material modification in the personal reputation of the poet hereafter. What he says of himself, however, must be taken with a large grain of allowance. It will be noticed that the recollections are not of BYRON and SHELLEY, but of SHELLEY and BYRON. He was not an admirer of BYRON; he treats him as though he entertained an unmitigated grudge against him, and he seizes opportunities for exhibiting his defects, whether real or imaginary, in one instance, is so shocking that we could have thought it impossible for any human being to have been. We have the charity to believe that Mr. TRELAWNY is not so lacking in the instincts of humanity as to represent himself. For the sake of telling a pointed story, and making BYRON appear to disadvantage, he has invented an incident in which he represents himself as having great disadvantage himself, in a manner so to speak. What he tells is not only grossly improbable per se, but altogether incompatible with other parts of his recollections. TRELAWNY accompanied BYRON to Greece, and had entered seriously with him in aiding the Greeks to throw off the Ottoman yoke; he had gone into the country, and joined the party of ODYSSEUS, and shared in all his adventures with that mountain robber, and was dispatched from Athens on business of importance to meet BYRON, who remained at Missolonghi, but before he reached there the intelligence of the poet's death met him. He says:

"It was the Sabbath, 25th of April when I arrived; BYRON had died on the 19th. I waded through the marsh between wind and water, to the house he occupied in it; it was detached, and on the margin of the shallow, slimy sea-waters. For three months the house had been besieged, day and night, like a fever that has a run upon it. Now, that death had entered the door, it was as silent as a cemetery. There was within the house but FIORNOVA, of whom I was glad. As if he knew my wishes, he led me up a narrow stair into a small room, with a single mattress standing on trestles. No word passed between us; he withdrew the sheet, pall and the white shroud, and there lay the emaciated body of the Pilgrim—more beautiful in death than in life. The contraction of the muscles and skin had effaced every line that time or passion had ever traced on it; few marble busts could have matched its stainless white, the harmony of its proportions, and perfect finish; yet he was disappointed with that body, and longed to see the clay. Now when I had heard him curse and heard the jealous jeers at the genius of SHAKSPEARE, I thought that might well be—but where had he seen the former form, whether to excite his envy? I asked FIORNOVA to bring me a glass of water. On his leaving the room, to confirm or remove my doubts as to the cause of his lameness, I uncovered the Pilgrim's foot, and was answered—the great mystery was solved. Both his feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee—form and features of an Apollo, with the feet and legs of a satyr satyr. This was a curse, chaining a proud and soaring spirit like his to the dull earth. In the drama of 'The Deformed Transformed,' I knew BYRON had expressed all he could express of what a gifted high-wrought mind might feel when brooding over a deformity of body; but when he said:

"I have done the best which spirit may to make
Its way with deformity, dull deadly,
Overcrowing weight upon me,"

I thought it exaggerated as applied to himself, now I saw it was not so. His deformity was always uppermost in his thoughts, and influenced every act of his life, spurred him on to poetry, as that was one of the few paths to fame open to him—and, as if to be revenged on Nature for sending him into the world "scarce half made up," he combined to her wrongs and traditions with the pride of Lucifer, and this mortal feeling ultimately goaded him to his Quixotic crusade in Greece.

"Lame as he was, and afflicted to be so, could have been no inducement to a female to accompany him in saying,

"I ask not
For such base claims of clemency in daring;
It is the essence to o'ertake mankind
By heart and soul, and make itself the equal—"

and so forth. There is [illegible] in such things. We still are free to both, to compensate [illegible] Nature's niggardness at first; [illegible] with fortune's goods, the smiles of fortune [illegible] yet, the Tinsel, the Iaute Tartar, win them."

"I had no sympathizing with BYRON'S sensitiveness; I avoided prying into the causes of his uneasiness; so did strangers, from good breeding or common humanity. It was generally thought his halting gait originated in a deformity of the right foot or ankle—the right side was the most distorted, and it had been made worse in his boyhood by vain efforts to set it right. He told me that for several years he wore steel [illegible] which so wrenched the sinews and tendons of the ankle, that they increased his lameness; the knee was twisted inwards, only the edge touching the ground, and the leg was shorter than the other. He wore a peculiar—very high heel—[illegible] thick on the inside [illegible] the toes were stuffed with cotton, and his trousers were very tight and strapped down so as to conceal the peculiarity of his gait was [illegible] for, he entered a room with a sort of [illegible] he could not stop, then planted his feet firmly forward, throwing back his body to balance [illegible]. In early life whilst his frame was elastic, with the aid of a stick he could walk along for a mile or two; but latterly he could hardly get over two hundred yards without [illegible] and frequently sitting on the road-side, never sitting on the grass, it would have been difficult for him to rise. In the company of strangers, occasionally he would make desperate efforts to conceal his infirmity, but the hectic flush on his face, the quivering nerves betrayed him, and he suffered for many days after such exertion. Exercise to fatigue, incapable of taking exercise to check the tendency, what could he do? In addition to his weight, his feet would not have carried him; in this dilemma, he was compelled to exist in a state of semi-starvation; he was less than eleven stone when at Genoa, and said he had been fourteen at Venice. The pangs of hunger which travelers and shipwrecked mariners have described were nothing to what he suffered; their privations were temporary, his were for life, and [illegible] as he was in the midst of [illegible] I was contrasting, 'Poor fellow, if these were greater than those of ordinary men, your temptations and provocations.' [illegible] refreshed with a bottle and glass, [illegible] this place, so I have been half over the town [illegible] this bottle of porter, and, answering my [illegible] 'Poor fellow!' he said—

"'You may well say so, Sir, these savages are worse than any highwaymen; they have robbed me of all his money and his life too.'

"Saying this, FIORNOVA, without making any remark, drew the sheet and pall carefully over the feet of his master's corpse—he was very [illegible] and troubled as he did it; so strongly had he attached to a [illegible] nature been acted upon by the manners and threats of his master. [illegible] wants are his feet, for [illegible] him, &c., &c."

[illegible] under such peculiar circumstances could have acted in [illegible] manner, guess, if he [illegible] he should expose himself to [illegible] by trumpeting his [illegible] TRELAWNY furnishes abundance [illegible] of his own [illegible] in the same table with [illegible] and he gives some dozen instances [illegible] and Byron and Kinsey and Trelawny [illegible] together [illegible] in Italy [illegible] was quivering nerves betrayed him, and he suffered for many days after such exertion. Exercise to fatigue, incapable of taking exercise to check the tendency, what could he do? [illegible] addition to his weight, his feet would not have carried him; in this dilemma, he was compelled to exist in a state of semi-starvation; he was less than eleven stone when at Genoa, and said he had been fourteen at Venice. The pangs of hunger which travelers and shipwrecked mariners have described were nothing to what he suffered; their privations were temporary, his were for life, and [illegible] as he was in the midst of [illegible] I was contrasting, 'Poor fellow, if these were greater than those of ordinary men, your temptations and provocations.' [illegible] refreshed with a bottle and glass, [illegible] this place, so I have been half over the town [illegible] this bottle of porter, and, answering my [illegible] 'Poor fellow!' he said—

"'You may well say so, Sir, these savages are worse than any highwaymen; they have robbed me of all his money and his life too.'

"Saying this, FIORNOVA, without making any remark, drew the sheet and pall carefully over the feet of his master's corpse—he was very [illegible] and troubled as he did it; so strongly had he attached to a [illegible] nature been acted upon by the manners and threats of his master. [illegible] wants are his feet, for [illegible] him, &c., &c."

[illegible] under such peculiar circumstances could have acted in [illegible] manner, guess, if he [illegible] he should expose himself to [illegible] by trumpeting his [illegible] TRELAWNY furnishes abundance [illegible] of his own [illegible] in the same table with [illegible] and he gives some dozen instances [illegible] and Byron and Kinsey and Trelawny [illegible] together [illegible] in Italy [illegible] in the water [illegible] of the Greek Islands [illegible] of the water after bathing [illegible] upon the rocks, when BYRON, stretching out his right leg, smote it with his hand and wished that it might be carried away by a cannon ball. So that whatever personal imperfections BYRON may have had, he was never at any pains to hide them from TRELAWNY, nor from any one else. He certainly did not manifest any delicacy in respect to his legs when he swam the Hellesp ont in company with Lieut. HENNEAD; and he never came to the water side anywhere, according to TRELAWNY'S own account, without taking a swim. As it is not mentioned that he ever swam in his boots, it is to be supposed that when he "stripped" he took off all his clothes like any other swimmer. The superstitious terror of FLETCHER at the exposure of his master's deformity is quite as improbable as BYRON'S threat, for the corpse had just undergone the process of embalming and of course must have been completely exposed. What the cause of TRELAWNY'S ill-feelings towards BYRON was does not appear in his Recollections, but he is at no pains to disguise them, let them have been caused as they may. The adventures of the author in Greece, after the death of BYRON, read like the loose fragments of a romance; they are full of wild and picturesque descriptions, and throw a good deal of light on the history of the Greek war; but they are disconnected and sketchy, and leave the reader in a perfectly befogged state of mind as to the purposes or fate of the central figure in the composition. TRELAWNY'S admiration of SHELLY is unbounded, and the most valuable part of his book is that which relates to the unhappy poet, who is presented to us in a clearer and more distinct outline than has ever before been given us by any of his biographers.

The *Christian Examiner*, of Boston, for May, comes to us in the outward guise, but with more than the inward life, of the whilome *Retrospective Review*. It is a serious satisfaction to see the *two hundred and seventh* number of an American Magazine wearing so creditable an appearance of health and prosperity; and the present aspect of the *Examiner* is the more agreeable that the journal has been emancipated from the somewhat sectarian character which it once possessed, to become simply and honestly the organ of some of the most refined, scholarly and energetic minds in the country. The days have gone by in which that "North American Dynasty," against which poor EDGAR ALLAN POE used to rave so savagely, controlled the literary destinies of the land. But it will be long before any other part of our common country can combine so many advantages for the quiet culture of the intellect as are now assembled in and about the triple peaked "Cradle of Liberty;" and it ought to be a gratifying thing to all the lovers of American letters that periodicals like the *North American Review*, the *Christian Examiner* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, can be respectably maintained in a locality so favorable to the development of the best and most thoughtful classes of writers. The *Examiner* has now passed under the editorial charge of the Rev. Dr. HEDGE and the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, two of the most cultivated and liberal of New-England men, and the May number bears witness to their fidelity in their charge. A paper on "Ideal Girlhood in Modern Romance," is an admirable specimen of the keenest and most vigorous analytic criticism. The Oriental Question is discussed with force and statesmanlike breadth of view, and if we cannot fully agree with the writer's conclusions in favor of the Turkish Empire, we can, at least, recognize the fundamental good sense and truth with which he treats the European relations, past and future, of this country. Articles on Mormonism and Current Literature, the latter planned upon the model of the masterly papers in the *Westminster Review*, will also command and reward attention. Mr. J. C. HAMILTON'S foolish life of his father is gravely and sharply, but justly, rebuked as an "attempt to write America's history from observations made through a key-hole;" and there is as much spirit in the style as substance in the matter of this capital number of a periodical in which nothing is really ephemeral but the dates of its successive issues, and which we hope is destined to grow from the centuries into the chiliads, *for the edification of many generations to come.*

New-Yorkers, as a general thing, take very little interest in New-York. It is one of the pleasantest spots in the whole world to live in; it has more accessible sources of enjoyment than any other city, but it is a singular fact that its indigenous inhabitants take very little interest either in its present condition or its past history. There are a few, however, who take pride in New-York, who love to dwell upon its present magnificence and its former glories, and the most enthusiastic of them is the venerable Doctor FRANCIS, who was very properly chosen to deliver an address before the New-York Historical Society on their taking possession of their new hall last November. The address of the Doctor was published immediately after its delivery, and now a second edition has been called for and issued by CHARLES ROE of Broadway. It is full of pleasant and genial gossip about "old New-York," and contains a great many curious reminiscences of society in the metropolis during the past fifty years. To the present generation it presents such a picture of New-York as it was, as cannot be found elsewhere, except in the files of the daily papers during that period; but the Doctor tells a good many anecdotes which could be only told by himself.

We have three volumes of religious reading, which are peculiarly well adapted to the present season. The first is entitled, *The New-York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858, a Memorial Volume of Sermons*, from SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. It contains sermons by twenty-five clergymen, of the various evangelical churches of the City, which have been delivered since the commencement of the great Revival. The second is a volume entitled, *Sermons for the New Life*, by HORACE BUSHNELL, of Hartford, from CHARLES SCRIBNER; and the third a new volume of Sermons, the fourth series, by Mr. SPURGEON, from SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. From the same publishers we have a small volume entitled, *Glimpses of Jesus, or Christ Exalted*, by W. P. BALFIN, from the second London edition. Another small volume of religious reading, entitled, *The Happy Home*, by "Kirwan," has been published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Everyday Book. By JOEL MUNSELL, published by APPLETON & Co., is a double-columned volume of 537 pages, which a very numerous class of industrials ought to feel very grateful for. It is precisely what its title indicates, a chronological compilation of the most notable events of history, for every day in the year. Looking, for instance, to the 1st of May, we do not find that any event of importance in American history has occurred on this day of "moving accidents," but in some future edition it will probably be noted that on this day, 1858, the NEW-YORK TIMES moved into its new building, it being then, not only the handsomest and most extensive newspaper establishment in existence, but the only one that was built expressly for the newspaper business.

The Quaker Soldier, or the British in Philadelphia, is the title of a historical novel, published by PETERSON & BROTHERS. It is a Philadelphia romance, and the author appears to be fully imbued with a patriotic feeling towards the scene in which he has located his story. The romance commences the year after the Declaration of Independence, and closes with the evacuation of the City by the royal troops; so that the time occupied by the narrative is but nine months, but it is crowded with stirring events, and the interest in the development of the plot is well sustained.

Some seven years ago a very valuable compilation of [illegible] was published by [illegible] of this city, have now published an excellent volume by the same author, entitled, *A Compendious History of American Literature, Chronological and Critical, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors*. The selections are well made, and the biographical sketches, though brief, are well written and authentic.

Of Nature and Art in the Cure of Diseases, by Sir JOHN FORBES, M. D., is the title of a small volume republished by S. S. & W. WOOD, of New-York, from the second London edition. To an unprofessional reader, this volume recommends itself by its apparent good sense, and the rational exposition of the laws of health and disease. Though it was evidently written for the profession, it can be read with profit by laymen as well.

A very proper companion to Doctor FRANCIS' *Old New-York*, is VALENTINE'S *Manual of the Corporation*, for 1859. It might have been supposed that the *Manual* would have come to an end long before now, for the lack of material to form a respectably-sized volume, but the present is the largest, richest, and most valuable of this most useful series of annuals that has yet been issued, both in its literary matter and its embellishments.

A second edition of An Inquiry into the Laws which Regulate the Circulation and Distribution of Wealth, by JOHN MASON, with a supplementary review of the late financial crisis, has been published by WILEY & HALSTEAD.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have added to the "Household Edition" of the Waverly novels, *Peveril of the Peak*, in two volumes.

English Hearts and Hands. By the author of *Capt. Vicars*. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway. When Sergeant TALFOURD, a few years ago, said in court, "The great want in English society is *sympathy* between classes, not *kindness*," he touched many a true heart in the richer classes. One of the answering vibrations is the efforts revealed in this unpretending little book. It is the most touching and interesting expression yet written of the "Gospel of the Nineteenth Century,"—the gospel of practical humanity, enlivened by religion. Two ladies of the cultivated classes—one the daughter of a clergyman—happen to be living in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, where the *navvies* were gathered for the Crimean army-corps. These were men selected mainly for their great muscular strength, from all parts of England. A more wild, rough, manly, hearty set of lads were seldom gathered together. As is usual with English workingmen, they were greatly addicted to drinking and fighting. The efforts of the two ladies mentioned were directed to curing their intemperate habits, and to making Christian men of them. They became lecturers, preachers, temperance reformers, letter-writers, and bankers for them. The men in their wildest outbreaks or fights with the Police are at once controlled by these two fair saints. They are beheld abandoning their vices, professing Christian renewal of heart, and carrying with them to distant lands and to the temptations of the camp their simple, real faith.

During their absence, all their wages are deposited with the ladies, and they keep up a continual friendly correspondence with them. The collateral evidence shows that the Christian influence of these women had more power over them to keep them sober and obedient, than threats or punishments.

Nothing has appeared in our view so encouraging for practical Christianity, as this little book, containing the journal of the ladies. It shows better than all arguments that Protestantism is not yet decrepit, but has in it the eternal life of Christ's spirit. It is a book peculiarly suited to these times of religious feeling.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legalization of Anarchy—Crusade against Lager-Bier Saloons—The Batch of Judicial Appointments—Bright Prospects for the Gallows—Mr. Clay and the New-England Fisheries—Fishery Statistics, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Monday, May 16, 1859.

Judge SHAW'S decision, that a nuisance can be abated after a fashion that amounts to a virtual confiscation of the Lynch code, has heartily frightened some good people, who have looked upon the Supreme Court as the last barrier, in these degenerate days, against the ever-surging waves of radicalism. They hold it to be the organization of anarchy. It is a legal permission, they say, to the lawlessly-inclined, to "go in and win." If A, B, C, D and E can enter the premises of F, and smash his brandy (and water) casks, because liquor-selling is illegal and a nuisance, what shall hinder them from extending the application of the principle, and tearing down obnoxious manufactories, the gases from which do almost as much mischief in a day as a score of grog-shops could cause in a month, under the pressure of an eternal thirst in their neighborhood? In high party times, even respectable presses have been denounced as nuisances by grand juries, most respectably composed, and they may be again; and out may go their type into the street, under the hands of an enlightened crowd, sternly bent on maintaining the right of free discussion, as they should understand it, and a nice *olla* of bourgeois, brevier, minion, nonpareil and agate that would be! Some forms of religion are held to be nuisances, and I suppose that, according to Chief-Justice SHAW, down their houses must go if the people in the vicinity so will it. No one supposes the Judge meant anything of the kind, but if such is not the logical consequences of his decision, then his words have no meaning. The end is not yet. We have seen only its beginning.

The crusade against the lager-bier saloons, under the act of the last session of the Legislature, is going on very effectively, in Boston, and there will soon be an end of them, unless the association for their defence should be more successful than I think it is ever likely to prove. Let our City Government be on the side of the Maine law, and its enforcement would be as easy as it would be in a country town. Now, the City Government asked for the new law, in order that it might come down upon the saloons, and so use them up. It is not the *law* that causes so much feeling on the part of the authorities. Oh, no! It is because some of the saloons are paid, I know not how truly, to have enticing young women in them, whose conduct does not in all respects square with the requirements of the law and the gospel, that they are to be destroyed. It is said that, in a place where the Maine law is violated ten thousand times daily, at a very moderate calculation, there should be so much squeamishness felt about other vices that do not one hundredth part so much evil as liquor-drinking. But they shock Puritanism, which was always a swilling and a stuffing form of faith, and could and does carry its liquor with the head of a Silenus. It is not at all unlikely that considerable sport will grow out of this anti-lager-bier act and Judge SHAW'S decision, the two drawing together like a couple of wild horses, harnessed but not trained.

Governor BANKS has nominated the new Judges to take the offices consequent on the consolidation of the Insolvency and Probate Courts. The papers name some of the gentlemen said to be in the list, and whose cases are to be acted on by the Council this week. I know but one of them, Mr. WHITE, of Quincy, who is to be Judge of the Court for Norfolk County. He is quite a young man, and used to be in Mr. RANSOM'S office, at the same time with the Governor, who then had about as much chance of becoming Governor as he had, apparently of becoming *Le Roi d'Yvetot*. I do not recollect of his being in any office save that of member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, when he made a creditable figure. In 1856 he was a stiff supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN, which was not expected of one of Mr. RANSOM'S pupils. In 1857 he went over to the support of Mr. BANKS, why, no one knew, for Lecompton was then an abomination, and Mr. BUCHANAN had done nothing to set any one against him who had found no difficulty in swallowing the Cincinnati platform. However, he found his account in the change, as now appears, and will encircle his shoulders with that metaphorical etamine which belongs to Judges. He will, I should say, make a good officer, as he is hard worker, and has studied law closely. Mr. PITMAN, who succeeded Judge LORING, has recommended Mr. AMES, Justice of the Insolvency Court, for the new post. A man of a generous and no possible account, either as a politician or as a lawyer, and therefore his nomination may be expected as among the surest of such things.

The gallows seems to be, in this form at the Hub, almost in these days. The Governor [illegible] appears to be some [illegible] They are understood to be about to report against a [illegible] case which is now [illegible] Gov. GARDNER hesitate to commute WHITE'S punishment, WHITE having [illegible] the State Prison. Now, Gov. GARDNER, who reverences the gallows quite as much as the same officer, did not act in the matter until he could not help himself. He longed to feed the rope as ferociously as did Mr. NED DUNNE, but the medical evidence was so overpoweringly strong that he had to make the change, or stand confessed an inhuman monster. Of WHITE'S insanity there can be not the slightest doubt, and to have sent him to the gallows would have been an act of deliberate murder; and because the ex-Governor would not do murder, he is censured by one who seems to be in a terrible fright about his own skin. Persons who have no tender a regard for themselves ought not to take offices where there is any danger. Even "*pistols*" can't insure life on all occasions, particularly as nervous men have been known to shoot themselves on occasion.

Judge LORING'S appointment has caused no comment here of any consequence. It was always supposed Government would do something for him, and it was very *polite in Judge GIDEONEY to make a vacancy* for him of so peculiar a character. It was quite a Providence.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, need not give himself so much uneasiness about the *fishing bounties*. Their withdrawal would not affect New England any more than the withdrawal of a million gallons of water from the North River would affect New-York. He may shave us as close as he pleases, and take a few pieces of skin with the hair if that will afford him any amusement, but the skin and the beard will grow again. The importance of the fisheries to New-England is vastly exaggerated, and is believed in only by men who think of us according to a state of things that has long passed away. In itself that business may be important, but it is a small item in the sum total of our pursuits. Some few places in Essex and Barnstable counties are engaged in it, but even they would not entirely disappear from the face of the earth if the bounties should hereafter be withheld. Gloucester might feel sore for a time, but her people would soon recover from the effect of governmental hostility, if any effect that hostility should have. The withholding of a few hundred thousand dollars would not ruin our fisheries utterly, if they be really worth maintaining. In a few years we should probably be glad that the bounties had been withdrawn. They were allowed when matters were very different from what they now are, and as they never can be again. Mr. CLAY ought to be aware that if his movement should be attended with injurious effects, they will fall principally upon persons of his own political faith; and if *they* can bear up under the visitation, the rest of New-England will strive to be not altogether inconsolable.

In 1856, the capital employed by Boston in the fishing business was $1,100,000, and there were some 30 houses connected with it. The sales in 1856 were of the value of $6,000,000. A third of this amount was for fish received from Maine, New-Hampshire, and the British Provinces; and nearly a sixth was from the latter country. Boston began the business of exporting fish as early as 1633. Gloucester is the other place in the Union for the domestic fisheries. She has more than 300 schooners engaged in the business, of more than 20,000 tons. The capital there invested in it is about a million and a quarter. This does not include the boat and shore fishing. The business is fast centralizing at Gloucester, and Cape Ann will leave Cape Cod quite out of sight.

There will be 120 cod-fishing vessels sail from Provincetown this year, which doesn't look much like being frightened at Mr. CLAY'S doings. THYME.

Ohio Not in the List.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you say, in the article on "Wholesale Corruption," in which you refer to the disgraceful and criminal proceedings of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in the matter of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: "We have very little doubt that every Western State would present a picture equally infamous, if the facts could be ascertained with equal fullness."

Ohio has more miles of railroad than any State in his Union, and I believe, not an acre of land has ever been granted to aid in the construction of a single mile of railroad in the State. They have all been built by subscription of individuals, cities, towns, and counties, and no charge of *bribery* or corruption has ever been made against the Legislature, or against any of her *individual* legislators, in the matter of any railroad charter, or of any other act ever passed by the Legislature of that State, since it had existence. The record of Ohio has no blot, no stain upon her fair name. The hands of her legislators have never burned with bribes. Yours, &c. J. A. B.

Another Letter from Stout, the Rochester Murderer.

From the Rochester Democrat, 20th.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 9, 1859.

TO THE HON. CHARLES P. AVERY—*Dear Sir*: I present you my sincere thanks, for your kind and liberal letter. It partly caused me to forget my present horrific position, and carried me back through long years of unknown suffering, to our first acquaintance, and the days of my boyhood, when hope was bright, and ambition powerful.

I distinctly remember my connection with the Pennsylvania matter, and I still firmly believe your views and actions in regard to me were just and honorable. You believed (and I will add your belief was truth) that I was not responsible for that affair, and if allowed an opportunity for redemption, with an exemption from certain destructive influences, I certainly possessed sufficient power to make a man of importance and respectability. By your friendly action the indictment was suspended, and with the best encouragement from yourself, and numerous others, I once more entered society. Do you not remember what a glorious commencement I made? I was engaged in business with my old employer, who was acquainted with this difficulty, yet he treated and honored me to an extent which showed his faith in me was undiminished. From the best knowledge I have, of my views, position and character at that time, I think if I had been let alone my course would have been "onward and upward," and true to the principles of honor and honesty.

Then came that piece of perfidy and villainy perpetrated by those men who preferred the charge against me in Pennsylvania, and who had sacredly promised never to molest or interfere with me. You remember how secretly the requisition was issued, and with what dispatch I was hurried away. My prosecutors were wealthy powerful and unprincipled; I was a mere boy, a stranger in the place, and almost friendless and alone. I bore this unjust proceeding against me with the same energy and self-possession which I have always shown, but I could not encounter such opposition with the slightest prospect of success. The clear and forcible letters you wrote in my behalf, should have influenced the Judge in Pennsylvania to a better consideration of my case; and while it was injustice to do anything with me, yet it was quite evident the law would have been abundantly indicated by sending me to the House of Refuge and not to the State Prison. That I suffered a wrong here which changed my life is too true. You remember the melancholy terminus of that trial, and my final disposition in Philadelphia. It required all the philosophy I possessed to support that long, unjust and terrible imprisonment, but it seems I eventually triumphed. The nerve that never relaxed, the eye that never blanched, the thought that never wanders, are the masters of victory.

If my conduct in Geneva had not been unexceptionable, it is probable you would have acted on the suspended indictment, and decided my destiny according to the best of your judgment. And such a proceeding would have been right and just.

Upon the question, whether it would have been just to have enforced the indictment previous to my first discharge, I will say, in my opinion, it would not only have been very unjust, but very injudicious. Though succeeding events showed that it would have been better, as a matter of policy, for me to have been disposed of with my father, yet I never would have admitted the justice of such a disposition. I recollect how strongly you were interested in me; what good advice you gave me; and how firmly you believed I was born for higher things than to squander my days in that vortex of degradation called a State Prison. And I appeal to you, if during the brief era of my liberty in Geneva, did I not conduct myself as straightly and regularly as the fallibility of human things would allow?

There is a strange fatality which has attended me, even from childhood. When I think of my present situation, and what it might have been, the reflection is bitter—bitter and withering. Who is responsible for my life? Who shall answer for my death? Had I been in my youth directed in the path of rectitude and honor, who will attempt to say that I might not have been this minute legislating in the halls of a State house, or engaged in the purer and holier cause of religion; instead of dying by inches, confined in a cell. But I have no reproaches to make. God forbid! I should be guilty of making any bitter flings at those whom I am bound to regard with the purest reverence and affection.

I have often bowed before the unsullied greatness and goodness of your character, and I have at times been strongly impressed with the idea that perhaps I might some day, be as much beloved and respected as you. But the result of this terrible charge has blighted my earthly hopes and ambition, and left me little else, except that cool, independent spirit, which still burns as brightly as the morning star of God. I still possess my almost fanatical attachment to books, and to everything lofty and beautiful; and sometimes when I examine my heart and observe, I question if it is singular, that after passing through those vicious associations, there should be so much goodness and principle left. If (which is the last of earthly things I sincerely hope not,) I despair regret that I have not accomplished more good and less evil; and I also regret that I failed to retain my liberty long enough to develop those powers of usefulness and greatness which I am certain I possess.

From my heart I thank you for the interest and sympathy you have shown for me, and with much deference I request that you will write me again.

With the highest regard and esteem,

I am, sincerely, S. I. STOUT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Disappointment of the Lower Houses—Wear of the Diplomatic Costume—The Ministers and the Diplomatic—A Fourposted Christening—Wedding Cake to be Baked—Apologetic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

"What a shame!" The "maidens fair, and matrons grave," of the fair sex, with their attendant cavaliers, assembled this afternoon at the President's Grounds, to listen to the music of the Marine Band. But, as Gen. HARNEY has permitted the Band-Master to sport a gorgeous pair of epaulettes, with a stunning *cigalle*, that most accomplished musician feared the effects of a shower on his finery, and the secret agents did not show themselves in the orchestra. Mr. BUCHANAN made his appearance, and very kindly explained the disappointment, so the gay group promenaded in the grounds until dark. A gallant Senator present offered to introduce a clause into the Appropriation bill, to provide the band with India-rubber suits and umbrellas, that they need not be so timid about venturing out when the sky is overcast.

The failure was, perhaps the more to be regretted—at least Arabella thought so—because the rival factions into which the commencement of hostilities between Spain and the United States has divided *le beau monde*, did not have a chance to meet on neutral ground. The whole affair, by the way, is assuming a new aspect, as the Catholics are espousing the cause of M. DE MUSSAGA, and declare that he is a victim of suspicious intolerance on the part of Mr. CORCORAN.

The mother of M. DE MUSSAGA married, *en seconds noces*, DON JUAN DE SILVA, Marquis d'Arcoelled, who came here about ten years since, as an attaché to Don CALDERON DE LA BARCA, bringing with him his wife and her young son—the much talked-of *new diplomat*. The lad was sent to Georgetown College, and was an especial favorite with the Jesuit Fathers there, evincing an especial aptitude for the study of languages, which he has continued to study. He is thus well acquainted with our customs, and his friends declare that he would be the last man to commit any act of impropriety.

It is very evident, by the stories of all concerned, that there was no affection in the case. That Mr. CORCORAN and Senator BIGLER badgered the young Andalusian under pretext that he had followed the banker's niece to the house of the Senator. That words ensued. That the banker's daughter, fearing that her father might be challenged, sent to the angry diplomat, requesting him to meet her at the garden-gate. That the gate being locked, she admitted him into the house. And then that the grand *dénouement* ensued, in which the poor little Andalusian was somewhat roughly handled. As for the report that the young lady has gone to Europe, it's a mere *ruse*. Arabella informs me that she has gone to Minnesota, where she has a cousin in business.

This is not the only topic of gossip in which the Mother Church has taken an active part. You may remember the talked-of christening of the daughter of a New-York Representative in Congress, at which the President was to figure as god father, and the estimable lady of a Louisiana Senator was to be the god-mother. *Eh bien!* it was all at once discovered by a zealous Episcopalian, that Madame SSSSSS is a Catholic, and as Mademoiselle LAURA SSSSSS has not as yet been presented at the font. An attack of whooping cough formed the first glorious excuse; and since that has been cured, negotiations have been entered into to heal this breach, and to somewhat bridge over the chasm between the Churches, with a platform upon which the interesting ceremony can take place.

A brother of Mme. SSSSSS, aforesaid, will next week espouse a daughter of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Mr. MAVAR, of this city, will marry Miss PPPPP, the leading metropolitan belle. The last-named ceremony will be performed with all the honors matrimonial and festive, and will be an event of the season. So says Arabella, who has seen many of the magnificent bridal gifts.

—Such was the commencement of what was intended to be a long epistle, but the arrival of an unexpected party of friends has prevented my finishing it in time for the mail. In a day or two I will resume my pen, and write out the rest of my notes. *Aux revoir.* ENOCH EASEL.

Revival of the "Lost Bourbon" Question—Letter from Mr. Hamilton Dudley.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

SIR: If the following remarks are considered of importance in the investigation you are prosecuting respecting the history of Monsieur ELISHA WILLIAMS, you are at perfect liberty to make use of them as you please:

Among the reminiscences of early days, I have always recollected with much interest being taken by my mother to visit a family who arrived here in 1795, direct from France, consisting of four individuals. There was a gentleman and lady, called Monsieur and Madame DE JARDIN. They had with them two children, a girl and a boy—the girl was the eldest—the boy about nine or ten. He apparently did not notice us.

Madame told my mother that she was Maid of Honor to the Queen MARIE ANTOINETTE, and was separated from her on the terrace of the palace. She appeared very much agitated, and mentioned many things which I was too young to understand, but all in allusion to the difficulties then agitating France, and her friends. She played with great skill on the pianoforte, and was much excited singing the Marseillaise hymn, floods of tears chasing each other down her cheeks. My mother thought the children were those belonging to the crown, but I do not now recollect that she said Madame told her so. After some time, Madame called and said they were obliged to leave us, and had many useful and handsome articles to dispose of, and wished my mother to have the first choice out of them.

There were several large plates of mirror glass, a time-piece, a pair of gilt andirons representing lions, and a bowl, said to be gold, on which were engraven the arms of France. I have heard it spoken of some time after; and it was said to belong to some gentleman near Albany, and was recognized at a dinner party, with celery on the table.

The andirons were purchased by General PETER GANSEVOORT'S lady, and are still belonging to a member of that family.

We never heard of this family after they left Albany. In looking at the features of ELISHA WILLIAMS, I think I can discover considerable likeness to those of young Monsieur LOUIS in charge of Madame DE JARDIN. HAMILTON DUDLEY.

Rev. J. H. HASSON.

Mrs. DUDLEY does not know what became of the family after they left Albany. But the old books of B. and J. R. BRADFORD show that this family was in the vicinity of Whitehall till 1809; while the Rev. ELISHA WILLIAMS claims to be able to prove beyond dispute that he is the identical boy who was with Dr JARDIN while living near Whitehall.

The Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith—Army Order.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1859.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 14.

It is with deep sorrow that the General-in-Chief announces to the Army the death, early in the morning of the 17th instant, at Fort Leavenworth, of one of America's most distinguished commanders and ornaments—Brevet Major-General PERSIFER F. SMITH—while preparing to march with the reinforcements destined for Utah. This great loss, though, for some time, not altogether unexpected, cannot fail to cause a general mourning in every branch of the military service.

General SMITH, though he was commissioned in the regular army only at the beginning of the Mexican War, had, with it, as a volunteer, from Louisiana, previously made two campaigns against the Florida Indians, and in that capacity attracted, by his gallantry, zeal and intelligence, the complimentary notice of all his commanders and associates. Even while at the Bar and on the Bench, strategy, tactics and military administration mostly occupied his attention, so that when he became Colonel of the new Rifle Regiment, May 27, 1846, he was already one of the best rear soldier in our service. Hence, in the following September, he took a distinguished part in the capture of Monterey, and, in the following year, won yet higher renown at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and the Belen Gate of the Mexican capital.

As appropriate military honors to his memory, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half staff from the same hour until sunset on the day after this receipt of this order, at each post within the Departments of the West and Utah, and the officers serving therein will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A Pleasant Time at Amherst College—The New Buildings Dedicated.

From the Boston Atlas.

Wednesday was a red-letter day for Amherst College. The occasion was the dedication of two new buildings for college purposes. One of them, Williston Hall, was erected mainly through the liberality of SAMUEL WORCESTER, of Northampton, at a cost of $15,000. He has also provided a chemical laboratory at an expense of from $4,000 to $5,000. The East College has been erected at an expense of $14,000, leaving a debt upon the College of $4,000. The exercises commenced by an address by President STEARNS, in which he recalled the leading events in the history of the College. He alluded to the donation of $10,000 by SAMUEL APPLETON, by which Appleton Hall was built; the bequests of its first President, Dr. WARD, of $7,000, to establish scholarships, which are now become available; and a donation of $100 a year for four years, by ALEXANDER HAMMOND, of Boston, to be distributed in prizes for excellence in extemporaneous speaking. The College is in a flourishing condition. The Rev. RUFUS WADE BENSON then delivered one of his most characteristic addresses. A prayer by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] followed, and the exercises closed with the benediction by the President. The day was very pleasant, and the attendance large. Among the visitors were Mr. EVERETT and Dr. BINGHAM.

[illegible]

The Long Common Council Contested.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—May 19.

Before Judge Lott, and Justices Emmons and Schenck.

The Grand Jury came into

DRY GOODS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILLINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

[illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, Every Saturday, [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Two Editions a week; [illegible] THE WEEKLY TIMES; [illegible]

[illegible] Terms: Cash in advance. [illegible] is published to any [illegible]

[illegible] is delivered to the New-York Times [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] Broadway and Bowery—[illegible]

[illegible] Bowery—Evening, Volunteer—Gymnastics.

[illegible] THEATRE—The Willow Cottage—The [illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE—Service Substituted—Matinee [illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE—Farewell of E. L. Davenport—[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE, Bowery—The Iron Dukes—The [illegible]

[illegible] BURTON'S THEATRE—Afternoon—Evening—Benefits [illegible]

[illegible] BROADWAY—Mlle. Piccolomini's Original Concert [illegible]

[illegible] BROADWAY—Adah Richmond—[illegible]

[illegible] Wood Park—Beyond Love.

[illegible] BROADWAY—Performances of Plays and Ballets [illegible]

[illegible] PARK—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[illegible] Office.

[illegible] Gazette.....[illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] Steamship Company.

[illegible] leaves New-York for Southampton May 22

[illegible] leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 26

[illegible] leaves New-York for Havre.....May 29

[illegible] by the steamship Vanderbilt will [illegible] New-York Post-Office this morning at 10½

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] was an industrious day in the United States Senate. An unusually large number of private bills were disposed of, and the private calendar was cleared—a thing which seldom happens in Congress. Little business of public interest, and [illegible] of special note, was performed. In the House the day was very different, the entire day being spent in filibustering to prevent the Minnesota members from being sworn in, and the same performance is to be [illegible] to-day, the vote not having been secured. This struggle grows out of an effort on the part of the Democrats to admit the two members from Minnesota in time to aid in voting Mr. [illegible] of Ohio, out of his seat, a process resisted by the opposition on the ground that the report of the Elections Committee is first in order, and should be first disposed of. The battle is very [illegible], and calls out all the resources of both sides in the way of tactics and strategy.

Captain Gibson, of the bark *Brothers*, of this port, who was overhauled by the British gunboat *Tribune*, on the 5th of May, when forty miles east of Havana, has written us a letter, in which he describes the circumstances as they occurred. The vessel was from Cienfuegos, bound to New-York. In this case the British officer contented himself with merely hailing the *Brothers*, and ascertaining what she was from, where bound, &c.

The frigate *Wabash*, formerly the flag ship of Commodore PAULDING, and under command of Commodore ENGLE, who distinguished himself on the capture of WALKER and his filibusters, has been ordered to the Gulf and Coast of Cuba. She is now in readiness for sea for several days, and is only waiting sailing orders. She is now in the command of Commodore LAVALLETTE.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 12th of April have been received. The proposition for a closer alliance with the United States, as proposed to the Brazilian Government by Mr. BLAND, our Minister, was being discussed by the report, but no steps had been taken towards carrying out the idea. The Government had under consideration a proposition to [illegible] from Europe by granting [illegible] for colonization. The project was [illegible] discussed. [illegible] of the yellow fever.

[illegible], convicted of harboring fugitive slaves, was admitted to bail, pending [illegible] for a new trial, in Cincinnati. Since the rendition of the verdict, last week, he has been [illegible] in prison. Judge LEAVITT declared that he assumed the responsibility of admitting [illegible].

The Legislature of Wisconsin, in obedience to the behest of a majority of the people of the State, has passed a bill repealing the death [illegible].

The new Comet, discovered three weeks ago at [illegible] Cambridge, Mass., is found to be [illegible] from both the sun and the [illegible].

The Rochester murderer, GREUT, has published [illegible] written in jail, and addressed to [illegible], of Michigan. He treats of his early [illegible] and declares that a fatality has attended him [illegible].

General SCOTT has issued a General Order from [illegible] Headquarters in this City, directing the honors to be paid to the memory of the late [illegible] BRUTE.

Yesterday there was news received in the City [illegible] common in Georgia of the war upon [illegible], commenced and still carried on by Major TRUMAN, in this City. Learning [illegible] the authority for the Sparta Academy [illegible] by Mr. SWAN, had expired by [illegible] Sergeant BIRNEY to Governor [illegible], with letters of introduction, and the resignation of Benjamin B. Wood, of [illegible] (brother of the late Mayor WOOD,) Samuel [illegible], George F. Eddy, Frederick F. Barber, [illegible] P. Bunce, James A. Eddy and Charles Le[illegible], with the exception of [illegible], Georgia; and all with [illegible] of Wood and G. F. Eddy, (who is [illegible] in his this City,) have been arrested and [illegible] in cities amounting to [illegible].

[illegible] of John AIKINS, second mate of the [illegible] who was killed by a seaman of the name of [illegible], from the Second-Ward Station-House, yesterday morning, the Rev. Mr. [illegible] of the Harlem Church, and the Rev. Mr. [illegible] of the Harlem Church. He was interred at Greenwood. [illegible] GORDON, who committed the [illegible] was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Grand Jury in his case. His statement [illegible] in another column. [illegible] was done in the Court of [illegible]. The Grand Jury were [illegible] without making a present[illegible]. [illegible] McNULTY, convicted be[illegible] on Monday, in sending an old [illegible] Democrat on a hot chase because [illegible], was tried and acquitted. In [illegible] of GERMANNA LONG, a Captain, charged [illegible] JOHN SORIAN of $145 and a watch, [illegible] were discharged. [illegible] will be quashed, and the [illegible].

[illegible] ROBERTSON, of No. 415 [illegible] Bowery, his son, of No. [illegible] and JACOB L. PHILLIPS, were [illegible] on a charge of [illegible] the firm of WM. & OGDEN [illegible] City, out of $30,000, by means of [illegible]. The examination in the [illegible] will be resumed early part of next week.

[illegible] Court, Judge [illegible], came into Court yesterday [illegible], and rendered a [illegible] Court of Oyer and [illegible] the case of [illegible] the defendant [illegible] of duty in [illegible] the week [illegible] from the Second-Ward Station-House [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fort Walla Walla, in Oregon Territory, [illegible] Lieutenant Wood, in command of the Fort, immediately ordered out six mounted, armed with the party, (the volunteers,) thirty-five in number, made [illegible] and still holds them in confinement. The direct [illegible] of these citizens has been [illegible] here where their families [illegible] was issued by the [illegible] Court, which was disregarded by Lieut. Wood, who denies the authority of the [illegible] in this case. An express will [illegible] a petition to Judge Lancaster, [illegible] Alleghanyan, upwards of two hundred [illegible] this place, for a writ; and until the [illegible] these men will be kept in [illegible]

[illegible] about goes on to express some disapproval of the act of the officers in attacking the Indians, without being positively certain that they were [illegible] but it adds, "Without Courts [illegible] one or two days' journey, without mounted [illegible] armed voting parties and protect [illegible] what wonder is it that the laws are [illegible] Government does not protect them, and its military appears to be inefficient in repressing Indian depredations. There are two companies of Infantry at Fort Vancouver, but what [illegible] Colonel Wright orders, he cannot prevent Indians [illegible] with impunity of murder. 'We can defend,' he says, 'but not punish.' This inefficiency of the military force, coupled with the fears of the citizens, have induced them to send an representation to Fort Bridger for additional troops, mounted. They recently presented a petition, signed by over [illegible] citizens, to General GARLAND, requesting him not to withdraw Fort Bridger, as it was reported it was [illegible] to do, and to extend them aid from his mounted force; but GARLAND wrote a very sharp letter in response, charging them with committing outrages on the Indians, &c., and declining to give them any assistance. Garland states incidentally, that 100 mounted men have recently been ordered from Fort Union for Salt Lake, and a Company, also mounted, from Fort Kearney, on the Red River country, in consequence of the threatened Indian hostilities there.

These circumstances disclose a state of feeling between the military and the people they are stationed to protect, which is to be regretted. And the circumstance that the inhabitants of Mesilla have to make a journey of 300 miles to procure an efficient writ of habeas corpus, is a strong argument in favor of the immediate organization of Arizona into a Territorial Government. The change of front, however, which has taken place among leading Southern men, leading them now to oppose the creation of new Territories, together with the injudicious course of Lieut. [illegible] who has managed to convey the impression that the organization of Arizona is a mere job of certain mining speculators, is likely to delay the just claims of the people of Arizona somewhat indefinitely.

The present Executive apparently despises the political capital and social influence, which shrewd diplomatists and wide-awake politicians know are to be secured, by the means of good dinners and suppers, and their attendant wines and viands. DOUGLAS got ahead of all parties in treating the M. D.'s to a ball; and a curious inquirer has learned the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN has not invited a single Republican Representative or Senator to his Congressional dinner, this session. The circumstance was barely alluded to in debate the other day, on one of the Appropriation bills, and some philosophers boldly attribute all the ill-luck which has attended the press and Administration on its various measures before the present Congress, to this lack of dinner-giving hospitality, in which Mr. BUCHANAN has not followed the example of his predecessor, Mr. PIERCE, who, socially, was one of the most popular of our Presidents. Another fact in the social world is alluded to in conversation, namely: that the commanding officers of the *Wabash* and *Macedonian*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, are going to take their families with them. The circumstance is threatened to be made the subject of Congressional denunciation of Secretary TOUCEY, along with the officers in question, when the Naval Appropriation Bill comes up. O.

Lord Napier not gone to Virginia—Repeal of the Fishing Bounties—Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and Abolition of the Preference to American Shipping—Mr. Bayard's Anti-Fourth Report—A Fractious Time of Disunion—Conflict Between the Reconstructions of the House and Senate—The Secretary of War and Mr. Bradwick—Pugh's Quarrel with the President, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The pressing duties of his position here, has caused the postponement of Lord NAPIER's visit to Virginia. The wife of the Minister has gone. The correspondence between Lord NAPIER and Gen. CASS shows that the Minister is not so forward to assume the responsibility in efforts to prevent and punish outrages upon our flag in the West India seas as he was last Fall in outpouring in the capture of WALKER and the filibusters. In that instance he came promptly forward and read to Gen. CASS a dispatch which he, of his own authority, had indited to Capt. RODGERS, instructing him to detain WALKER, if he should come in his way, and turn him over to an American naval officer.

The passage of the bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties is one of the most important acts of the session. It will be remembered, if it pass the House, a comprehensive change of policy, directed to the withdrawal of all encouragement from the Navy, and of all protection from the interests of navigation.

This blow is to be followed up by another, which cannot fail to make a profound sensation upon the country. The Committee on Commerce resolved today, by a sectional and partisan majority, to report a bill to repeal all discriminating duties in favor of American vessels over foreign in the ports of the United States, to admit foreign vessels to the perfect freedom of the coasting trade, and to repeal the requirement that all American vessels shall have a certain proportion of Americans as part of the crew. Indeed, the bill proposes totally to abolish all protection to American navigation, and throw the coasting trade, as well as that between the United States and foreign countries, open to foreign vessels.

This same proposition was, yesterday morning, reported to the House by the majority of the Select Committee on Free Trade and Direct Taxation, of which Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, is chairman. This Committee was cunningly and properly composed of members friendly to the resolutions introduced by Mr. BOYCE looking to the abandonment of the system of indirect taxation through imposts upon imported merchandise, and a resort to direct taxation, to be collected by the several States, and paid over by them into the common treasury.

These propositions must be taken together, because they form parts of one system, which, it would appear, has been formally adopted by the Southern Democratic Party.

They contemplate, not a revolution in our commercial policy, but the total destruction of it, and they are directed to the severance of the Union. The [illegible] stated in Mr. BOYCE's resolutions are distinct. And let it be remembered that they are not the opinions of one man—they are propositions manifestly formed after laborious investigations, and deliberately promulgated by a Committee of the House. They go back to the plan of the Confederation, and can only reach it by throwing off the Union forever, under the Constitution. The very moving cause of the formation of the Union, was, that the finances of the Confederacy had fallen into dilapidation, because the States would not furnish their quotas of supplies. Without collection laws, without duties upon commerce, and without a fiscal system common to the whole country, and administered by the National Government, the Union would not endure two years. The report from Mr. BOYCE's Committee is, therefore, when correctly viewed, only a proposition in favor of the dissolution of this Union, and will be so labeled by its author.

[illegible] Committee, under the lead of Mr. [illegible] appointed last December, under a very [illegible] Committee. The Chairman is himself a [illegible] from the North, [illegible] Committee. The [illegible] Committee was part of the [illegible] for Commerce, and it [illegible] Committee, Messrs. [illegible] &c. [illegible] go to the Committee [illegible]

[illegible] Committee, [illegible] Committee, [illegible] Committee, [

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST REPUTABLE TIDY Irish girl, one as chamber-maid, a situation as cook and pastry baking and plain pastry; wages $7 to $8; she can wash and iron in washing; would like to live in one family, if possible. Call, for 3 days, at No. 348 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as chamber-maid, who understands the care of wearing apparel, and is an expert hand at hair; has the reputation of being a good waiter; the other as nurse; both good sewers; would prefer to go together; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman with three references, as cook, washer and ironer; makes good pastry. Also, a neat and clean seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; as first-class waiter and chamber-maid; they know their duties well. Any gentleman or lady in need of such help will be pleased by calling at No. 61 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber-maid, in a small family; has no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 371 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or as waitress and chamber-maid, in a small family; has no objections to go traveling with a lady; has got the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 265 1st-av., near 21st-st., over the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chamber-maid, as nurse and chamber-maid, as laundress and chamber-maid, as seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call No. 12 6th-av., up a flight.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THE washing of a few single gentlemen and families, to take to her own house. She can present the best testimonials to regard to honesty, capacity and neatness. Call at 64 MADISON-ST., No. 64 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and cook, by two Scotch Protestant young women; understands cutting and fitting, and the other chamber-maid and waiter; will do sewing; the best of City references. Can be seen for one week at No. 324 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid. Can sew and tolerably neatly. Will be found fully competent to take the entire charge of a child satisfactorily, and can give equally satisfactory references respecting character. Apply for two days at No. 63 Division-st., near Market-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do general housework; plain, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; understands cutting and fitting dresses; has been first-rate at her last place. Call at No. 261 East 31st-st., 2d floor, back room; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILDREN, by a girl 18 years of age; is healthy, neat, clean and good natured, and will endeavor to please. Good wages desired. Apply, for two days, at No. 57 East 22d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 43 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—WAITERS' SITUATION IN A HOTEL, or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs, over shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; has no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 371 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waiter or chamber-maid, in a small family; has no objections to go traveling with a lady; has got the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 265 1st-av., near 21st-st., over the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chamber-maid, as nurse and chamber-maid, as laundress and chamber-maid, as seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call No. 12 6th-av., up a flight.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THE washing of a few single gentlemen and families, to take to her own house. She can present the best testimonials in regard to honesty, capacity and neatness. Call at 64 MADISON-ST., No. 64 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and cook, by two Scotch Protestant young women; understands cutting and fitting, and the other chamber-maid and waiter; will do sewing; the best of City references. Can be seen for one week at No. 324 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid. Can sew and tolerably neatly. Will be found fully competent to take the entire charge of a child satisfactorily, and can give equally satisfactory references respecting character. Apply for two days at No. 63 Division-st., near Market-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do general housework; plain, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; understands cutting and fitting dresses; has been first-rate at her last place. Call at No. 261 East 31st-st., 2d floor, back room; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILDREN, by a girl 18 years of age; is healthy, neat, clean and good natured, and will endeavor to please. Good wages desired. Apply, for two days, at No. 57 East 22d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 43 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—WAITERS' SITUATION IN A HOTEL, or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs, over shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer. Good City references can be given; call at No. 35 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook; to a respectable family, as the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is a good cutter-and-fitter; would prefer a private family; is a good nurse; would go to the country if required. Call for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or general housework; understands cutting and fitting; is good at hair; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has been accustomed to the care of children; has been used to good wages; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 243 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, is not afraid of a large amount of bread, and all kinds of pies, is able to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman with three references, as cook, washer and ironer; makes good pastry. Also, a neat and clean seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; as first-class waiter and chamber-maid; they know their duties well. Any gentleman or lady in need of such help will be pleased by calling at No. 61 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer. Good City references can be given; call at No. 35 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook; to a respectable family, as the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is a good cutter-and-fitter; would prefer a private family; is a good nurse; would go to the country if required. Call for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or general housework; understands cutting and fitting; is good at hair; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has been accustomed to the care of children; has been used to good wages; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK 6 PER CENT GREAT BRANDS, Passing six per cent, issue 4. For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL OIL AND LIGHT COMPANY, New-York, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the "Tiber Oil Company" are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock Deed of Subscribed Shares will expire on the 25th inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $3 50 on each share, and on or before the 25th day of June next a further payment of $3 50 will be required.

On the payment of $7 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the date of payment, per ely, May 21 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Commissioners appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.

EDWARD P. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock P. M., and be remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, 6 & 8 Co., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro tem.
JAMES S. FLETCHER, Secretary pro tem.
New-York, May 20, 1856.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, May 5, 1856.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 13, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the ensuing Year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 24, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 25.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secy.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 21.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 26th inst., till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, June 10, the day after the annual election of Directors.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on productive property; and also parties are about to erect buildings, &c.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 71 Nassau-st.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Canandaigua and Corning (now Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad are notified that they will receive the first installment of principal and interest, payable at the office of ROBERT B. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 23d of May inst., at 12 M.

$6,000—WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, for three years on property in the vicinity of New-York, worth more than four times the amount. Boundsmen, No. 1. Apply to

CHAUNCEY BARNALD, No. 41 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Stock, $6,000—Gothard Five Stock, $3,000, and Gas Light stock in various quantities, paying from one per cent. dividend, for sale by JOHN E. MURRAY 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1856.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Captain Berry, succeeds on SATURDAY, May 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying at the above office. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give guarantees and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parsons, will leave on SATURDAY, 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 82 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain Lewis, will leave Pier No. 2 East River every day, at 3 P. M., in connection with the Railroad train from Boston, leaving Boston at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 2 East River, New-York. RICHARD FECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. Allen, commences her second day, WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 26.

FOR NORWALK.—LANDING AT CITY ISLAND and New Rochelle and "Rocky Neck" each way. The steamer CATILINE, Captain P. G. Page, will leave from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 20, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8:10, on the arrival of the Danbury train. Freight taken.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 98 South-st, corner Pike.

SUNDAY BOAT.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Cal'well's, Cold Spring and Newburg. Returning, will leave Newburg at 7½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 22d of April, 1856, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, after which Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1858.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockway, and one very light chilling-top dogcy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 504 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 3m. 5s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high-door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with splash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE, 16¼ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 per set, warranted.

WARREN WARD, No. 97 Chambers-st. (old No. 59), four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

G. W. SNEDEN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED Warerooms, Warerooms, No. 253 Bowery, keeps constantly on hand reversed, mahogany and wall Furniture, sofa, iron and other bedsteads, mattresses and bedding of all kinds; also, Wright's patent spring bed bottom. All goods delivered free of expense.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in mahogany, fruit and flowers, at E. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 343 Chambers, opposite Worcester-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by A. D. FISH & CO., No. 487 Broadway, formerly 199 Mulberry & 41 Lafayette.

LARGE ROOMS—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES for rent, in the building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., formerly occupied by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. Apply on the premises, to

FOR SHIPS.

TAPSCOTT'S GREAT REGULATOR AND DOCKING BOOK, for Masters of Vessels.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to date from Liverpool, at TAPSCOTT'S office.

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS.
At the lowest rates.

Drafts for $1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing a postage stamp) by addressing

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 64 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....[illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Judge, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 14.
CANADA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 11.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 11.
CANADA, Long, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 25.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 9.

Berths not secured until paid for.

No experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious metals or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof stated in the same. For freight or passage, apply to E. COMRAD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$60

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The following named ships of the Company

NORTH STAR, 3,500 tons, C. D. Lennox, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worcester, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps going free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. H. BRAYTON, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,200 tons, P. A. Lefevre, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	and Havre for New-York.	From Southampton	and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 24	WEDNESDAY.....June 4	SATURDAY.....June 7	WEDNESDAY.....June 11
SATURDAY.....July 5	WEDNESDAY.....July 21		

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodrich, Saturday, June 21, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 19, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $70; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1856.—THE FIRST class side-wheel steamer BRUSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 28, Oct. 30. | July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 12 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 128 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 12, 1856:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1856, trains will leave Chambers-st. stations as follows: Express trains, at 4 and 8:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express, accommodation train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry trains stop at the Spuyten Duyvil and Yonkers stations. Freight here-at, Canal, Christopher and 42nd-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 28, 1856. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., and foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 A. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1856, trains will leave Chambers-st. stations as follows: Express trains, at 4 and 8:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express, accommodation train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry trains stop at the Spuyten Duyvil and Yonkers stations. Freight here-at, Canal, Christopher and 42nd-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M. and 4:30 and 8:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 28, 1856. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., and foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 A. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, 12 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 10 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON-ferry, Wharf, foot Grand-st., ISLAND CITY, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, 7, 8, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M., at the same hours, meeting and continuing connections with the boat at Hunter's Point, leaving Island City at 15 minutes later than Flushing. WM. H. BOGERT, Superintendent.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves foot-slip, New-York, at 9½ A. M., 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 12½ and 3½ A. M., and at 8 and 6 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75.

The splendid A No. 1 clipper ship RIVER SIMPSON, 1,400 tons burden, Gardner, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps going free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. H. BRAYTON, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,200 tons, P. A. Lefevre, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	and Havre for New-York.	From Southampton	and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 24	WEDNESDAY.....June 4	SATURDAY.....June 7	WEDNESDAY.....June 11
SATURDAY.....July 5	WEDNESDAY.....July 21		

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodrich, Saturday, June 21, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 19, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $70; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1856.—THE FIRST class side-wheel steamer BRUSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 28, Oct. 30. | July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 12 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 128 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 12, 1856:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1856, trains will leave Chambers-st. stations as follows: Express trains, at 4 and 8:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express, accommodation train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry trains stop at the Spuyten Duyvil and Yonkers stations. Freight here-at, Canal, Christopher and 42nd-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M. and 4:30 and 8:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 28, 1856. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., and foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

Express Express, at 6 A. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 A. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 12 M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 4 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change. Mail train at 8 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, without change.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Brid

[illegible]

[illegible] Mayor's Office in New-York was the centre of [illegible] activity yesterday morning. About 9 [illegible] the Mayor had received the chief of the [illegible] Office, in the Attorney-General of [illegible] government, to interrogate. The interview [illegible] were in accordance with law. The Mayor had come to a conclusion, too, that [illegible] which they profess to be [illegible] long ago, by limitation.

[illegible] Mr. Dean wrote a letter [illegible] thanking him in warm terms for [illegible] in breaking up the bogus lotteries [illegible] his lottery (the Sparta Academy [illegible]). But somehow, it [illegible] the authorities have come to the conclusion that the Sparta Academy affair was just as [illegible] that had been suppressed. The Mayor [illegible] to the Attorney-General of the State of [illegible] date of April 5, 1856, stating that lotteries and games of chance were illegal in this State, [illegible] by act of the Legislature; and that notwithstanding this, there had been agents [illegible] the sale of tickets of the Georgia Sparta Academy [illegible] pretending to be drawn at Atlanta, carrying on that business here.

[illegible] proceeded to Washington, where he [illegible] a letter from Hiram Cone, addressed to [illegible] Brown. He then went to Milledgeville—[illegible] Mr. Tiemann, upon some investigation of [illegible] Mayor Tiemann was [illegible] Brown to Mayor Tiemann, and [illegible] to use every possible effort for the suppression of this inhospitality. Sergeant Bangs [illegible] Augusta—arriving there [illegible] with letters for the Attorney-General. He was not in time to meet the Grand Jury, they having just adjourned, but on Monday [illegible] Jury was summoned and assembled. [illegible] Wood, George F. Ennis, [illegible] of the Lottery; Freeborn P. Barber, Louis [illegible], Commissioners, professing authority to [illegible] with James A. Hunt and Charles A. [illegible], clerks, were indicted and true bills were [illegible] against them. These persons were all arrested [illegible] Ennis and Hunt, all residing in Augusta [illegible] Wood. Mr. Ennis is believed to be now in New-York. The indicted parties were held to bail in the sum of $2,000 on each indictment, making $10,000 for each person.) five bills being [illegible] each.

The following is the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury of Richmond County, Geo., last Monday, [illegible] Ennis and others:

MAY TERM, 1856.

State of Georgia, Richmond County.—The Grand Jurors, [illegible] and selected for the County of Richmond, [illegible] to wit: The undersigned, by procurement [illegible] and in behalf of the citizens of Georgia, [illegible] Samuel Swan, Benjamin P. Wood, [illegible] Jos. E. Eddy, Leon P. Dugas, Fred. [illegible] Barber, and Charles A. Lathrop, of the [illegible] aforesaid, with the offence of misdemeanor [illegible] the said Samuel Swan, B. P. Wood, [illegible] Eddy, James Ed. Eddy, Leon P. Dugas, Frederick C. Barber, and A. Lathrop, in said County, on the 15th day of May, in the year of [illegible] eight hundred and fifty-eight, in the City of Augusta, in said County, were concerned in managing, conducting, and carrying on a certain lottery called the Sparta Academy Lottery, in the City of Augusta, in said County and State, [illegible] then and there authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and said lottery not authorized by the said General Assembly [illegible] of the act of said Assembly, passed on the 23d day of December, 1833, contrary to the laws of the State, the good order, peace, and dignity thereof.

The foregoing is the general count of the indictment, the other counts merely setting out in form the [illegible] of the misdemeanor; it is endorsed "A true bill," Wm. R. McLeod, the Attorney-General of the State.

The original act authorizing the Trustees of Sparta Academy, in Hancock County, Ga., to raise by Lottery the sum of $6,000, for the benefit of said Academy, was passed in the year 1826, and approved on the [illegible] of December of that year. It reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

"That the Trustees of Sparta Academy in the County of Hancock, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby authorized to raise by a lottery a sum not exceeding $6,000 for the benefit of said Academy. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Wm. Terrell, Reuben Alston, Tyre S. Griffin, Nathan C. Sayre, Thos. Smith, Jos. H. Jones and Joel Crawford, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to superintend and conduct said lottery, to divide said lottery into as many prizes as to them or drawings as in their judgment may be most advantageous for the interest of said Academy, and to do all other acts and things of money which may be raised by virtue of this act, to account for the monies paid over to the said Trustees of said Academy, and to account for the expenses of said lottery, which shall be paid over to the said Trustees of said Academy, and be accounted thereof.

[illegible]

[illegible] excited in Georgia, [illegible] have been considered as one of those nuisances with which, though inoperative [illegible] the execrable offence, the law was insufficient to suppress.

The following is the official correspondence, arranged in the order of its dates:

Letter Thanks to the Attorney-General of Georgia.

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 5, 1856.

To the Honorable Attorney-General of the State of Georgia:

Sir: By the Constitution of our State all lotteries and games of chance are declared unlawful. Our Legislature have passed many laws to prevent the evil and to make it punishable.

Notwithstanding its exhibition, there has been established in this City an agency for the sale of tickets and the advertisements of schemes of the Sparta Academy, which purports to be drawn at Augusta, Ga., by Samuel H. Stevenson, of this City, purporting to be managed by Samuel Swan & Co. the proprietors.

[illegible] has been furnished, and I believe [illegible] the proprietors in question is not authorized by [illegible] Legislature of Georgia. The statute under which it [illegible] having become inoperative, [illegible] to my own jurisdiction or see now, and that it is [illegible] your State.

[illegible] is a source of great trouble in this City, [illegible] that instead of selling tickets only, [illegible] known as "Policy," which is a [illegible] upon the drawing of certain numbers [illegible] days, is mainly dependent upon [illegible] the continuance, the same persons [illegible] to be interested in the Lottery in question. [illegible] in the policy business. Will [illegible] give this matter official attention, and if [illegible] be a fair and legal lottery for the continuance of the Lottery in question, take measures for its suppression? [illegible] Grant Brown, who is at the head of the Police [illegible] attached to my office, will hand you this, from whom you may obtain more full information of my views of the condition of the lottery interest here, and in connection with your State, then I could give through this medium.

I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, D. F. TIEMANN.

The District-Attorney of New-York to the Attorney-General of Georgia.

City and County of New-York, District-Attorney's Office, May 6, 1856.

To the Attorney-General of the State of Georgia:

Dear Sir: The bearer of this, Sergeant Bangs, attached to the Marshal's Police of this City, is about to visit your State on business of importance, which he will lay before you on his arrival. He is an officer in whom confidence may be placed, and I have therefore no hesitancy that you will furnish him with all official help and requisite assistance in your power.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assistant District-Attorney.

Howell Cobb to Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Warehouse Office, May 7, 1856.

Sir: Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Sergeant Bangs, of New-York City. He visits Georgia to make inquiries into our laws on the subject of certain lotteries authorized by acts of the Legislature. He goes as the agent of the Mayor of New-York, who is engaged in the laudable object of attempting to suppress all the evil in your power in carrying out the object of his visit.

I am, very respectfully yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

Governor Brown, Milledgeville.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, to Mayor Tiemann.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, Georgia, May 11, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have received by the hand of Sergeant Bangs, of your City, a letter addressed to the Attorney-General of this State, on the subject of the lottery interest in this City, and the acts of the Legislature of this State. I regret to learn that these lotteries are a source of great trouble in your City. It has been a long time since I first got the acts which authorized them. The morals of our people, and the policy of our State, are decidedly opposed to any such system of gambling. I will do all in my power to induce them to suppress it.

I think that not one of them is now legal. I have heard that they claim certain rights, which they say they have under the privileges, and by virtue of the charters granted them. I think, however, that you can prevent their drawings out of the State. The Legislative session for this year has passed off, and I do not think it would be prudent to call the Legislature together for the purpose of repealing the charters. I will, however, call the attention of the Legislature to the subject at their next session, and I think it would be prudent in them to repeal the charters. I will do all in my power to induce them to do so.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]